THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. XI., No. 530. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1860. Price, Taels 15 ₱ Annum.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.
By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence Mr. Julius Hallpike is authorized to sign my name.

C. S. COMPTON.
tf Shanghai, 20th July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE partnership between W. J. S. Clark and William Dato, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be collected, and all debts of the Firm of Clark & Co., will be liquidated by William Dato, who from this day will carry on the former business of Clark & Co. under the style of Wm. DATO & Co.

W. J. S. CLARK.
Wm. DATO.
29se Shanghai, September 6th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late HIRAM FOGG in our firm has ceased, and Mr. HORATIO N. TWOMBLY has been admitted a partner therein.

The business will be continued under the name of

H. FOGG & Co.
5ja Shanghai, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the Estate of the late Hiram Fogg, are requested to present them previous to *the 31st December next*, and all parties indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN,
Executor.
5ja Shanghai, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the Community and Visitors of Shanghai, that the business hereunto carried on under the firm of Kupferschmid & Co. will from this date be carried on under the style of REIMER & Co.

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Community and Visitors of Shanghai, that they will from this date carry on the business of Messrs. Kupferschmid & Co.

REIMER & Co.
13oc Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

CONSEQUENT on Mr. Bland's retirement, our Firm, after this date, will be changed to that of SHAW, BROTHERS & Co., the partners being,

Charles Shaw, *London.*
Thomas K. Shaw, *Liverpool.*
Henry G. Hollingworth, *Shanghae.*

SHAW, BLAND & Co.
29se Shanghae, 30th June, 1860.

NOTICE.

I PURPOSE establishing myself in Kanagawa on the 1st May as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*

W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, April 19th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. John Blain, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD CAREY SMITH is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration at *Foochow.*

TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. William Dent, Junior, in Our Firm ceased on the 30th ultimo.

We have admitted Mr. Henry William Dent a Partner in our Firm from *1st July.*

DENT & Co.
6oc Hongkong, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Merchant.*

G. H. ALFELD.
24no Nagasaki, (Japan,) 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency*, at this Port.

W. J. ALT.
tf Nagasaki, 6th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *General Agents and Commission Merchants.*

L. FRIEDEBERG & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st January, 1860.

INSURANCES.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1850.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
Eastern Marine Insce. Compy.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
W. R. Dalziel, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. Jellicoe, *Singapore.*
T. H. Tronson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras,* or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

Trustees,
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

BASS'S Pale Ale in Hhds., October brew. Champagne of the 1st quality, Crême de Bouzy, in doz. cases.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. cases.

Pale Brandy, Gin and Whiskey in doz. cases.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d June, 1860.

CIRCULAR.
SODA-WATER & LEMONADE.

THE undersigned has commenced making the above beverages for the season and begs to state that the quality is unsurpassed by any made in China.

Prices as usual, viz:

Lemonade per doz.	Tael 1.0.0
Soda-water ,,	,, 0.7.5

Bottles if not returned within the space of One Month, are charged One Tael per doz.

Soda-water Bottles bought at fair prices.

P. F. RICHARDS,
Astor House.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne. Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FAMILIAR PHRASES
IN
ENGLISH & ROMANIZED JAPANESE.

By The Revd. J. Liggins.
Price—5 mace.
London Mission & North-China Herald Office.
April 14th, 1860.

TIME TABLE.

SHOWING the proposed movements of the Mail Steamers between England and Shanghai, approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Corrected for 1860.

North-China Heral Office,
April 16th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the Correspondence with The Honorable F. W. A. Bruce, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, relating to the affair at Taku in June 1859,—published in the *London Gazette* and reprinted in the *North-China Herald* —may be had in Pamphlet form at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 19th January, 1860.

JAPAN.

(From the Chinese Repository, 1834–1851.)

ITS geographical situation and extent;—Government, laws, manners, customs and literature;—Intercourse with Foreign nations;—Origin of the Japanese, their early history and national character, &c., &c., &c.

Price—5 mace.
North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 17th May, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on *Tuesday, the 23rd of October next,* at 11 a.m., on the premises.

The Commodious Dwelling House containing 12 Rooms with Compradore's Office, Bath Rooms, &c., and convenient range of Servants' Rooms, Kitchens, &c.

Also a spacious well-built Godown with Tea-Room, Muster-Room, &c., recently built at a cost of Tls. 7,000, the whole occupying a space of 3m. 1f. 3l. 5h. more or less, being a portion of the Lot of Land registered at the British Consulate as No. 64, Title Deed No. 37, dated 31st December 1847, situated in Park Lane, to the east of Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.'s premises, and recently occupied by Messrs. Olyphant & Co.

Also,

A modern well built Chinese Hong, situated immediately to the North of the above, occupying about 4 *maou* of Land, being a portion of the same lot as above, having an entrance in Fives Court Lane, consisting of numerous Dwelling Houses and large substantially built Godown, let on a Ground Lease at £180 per Annum, payable in advance on 20th May, of each year, the lease will expire on the 20th May, 1865, at which time the Tenant has the option of renewing the lease for a further period of 10 years.

Also,

10 Shares in the New Riding Course, Shanghae, Nos. 231 *a* 240, on which the full cost of Tls. 50 per Share has been paid up.

For further particulars, apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
20oc Shanghae, 7th September, 1860.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

A large Dwelling House on the French Settlement. Apply to

PAUL, *Comprador.*
29se Shanghai, 5th September, 1860.

TO LET.

A Dwelling House with Godown attached on the French Bund.

Apply to
PAUL, *Comprador.*
29se Shanghai, 5th September, 1860.

TO LET.

A Coal Godown, with a Wharf privilege, situated on the *Hong que* side, near the Old Dock. Capacity 1,000 tons,

Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room,	Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do.	,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,	,, 1.0.0 ,,

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
Mr. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers,
General Agents and Provisioners.
Yang-king Pang Creek,
Opposite Sae-kee's Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

高福利 *Kaou-fuh-le.*

OUR HOUSE,

LIQUOR VAULT & BILLIARD SALOON,
BY THE PROPRIETORS
W. GODFREY & H. LUXTON.

WINES, SPIRITS & PROVISIONS,
Wholesale and Retail.

End of Park Lane and Maloo.
Crossing the Barrier Road.
tf Shanghai, 30th July, 1860.

Ta-shing. 泰興

REIMER & CO.,

Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, and Jewellers.
CHURCH STREET, CORNER OF FIVES COURT LANE.
SHANGHAE.

Chronometers carefully rated
Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

REIMER & CO.,

General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers.
12ja Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

H. FOGG & Co.,

Ship Chandlers, General Store-Keepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents.
On the Bund, near the Bridge leading to the French Settlement,
SHANGHAI.
tf 2d March, 1860.

G. GÜNTHER,

SAILMAKER.
Yank King-pang Creek.
Next door to Messrs. Clark & Co.
SHANGHAI.
20ap 20th April, 1860.

SAEKEE & CO.,

Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,
Lacquerедware, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADAME WRIGHT,

MAGAZIN DES MODES.
Barrier Road, Shanghai.

DR. GEO. M. BATES,

YOUKUHAMA—JAPAN.
Terms for attending upon Ships,

One month,	$25:00
More than half a month,	$25:00
Less ,, ,, ,,	$12:50
If not employed by the month, per visit,	$ 5:00

N. B.—Medicines when furnished will be charged extra. 23ju

THOMAS KEPPELL,

Ship Builder.
NAGASAKI.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY EXECUTED,

Constantly on Hand,
MASTS, BOATS & BLOCKS.
Ironwork fitted to Order.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER,

UNRIVALLED IN EXTERMINATING MOSQUITOES, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of Insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet.

12jy London, May, 1860.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China. They have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes and Tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

20oc London, May, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES*, is the best Illustrated Weekly Journal for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

Annual Subscription (paid in advance), £1. 6s., either stamped or post-paid to any British Colony. May be ordered at the Office, 83, Fleet Street, London, or through any respectable news agent.

DRY DOCK.

THE PATENT SLIP DOCK & COMPANY

BEG to announce that they are prepared to re-copper and execute all descriptions of repairs to ships, in the most efficient manner, under the supervision of European shipwrights, &c.

H. M. S. *SARACEN*, and a number of other vessels, ranging to 850 Tons Register, have been repaired in the Dock since it was opened last March.

WILLIAM CLOUGHTON,
Director.
New Harbour, Singapore,
30th March, 1860. 5my

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

Comprises every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India, *See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."*

Patent Wire Cartridges

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Sole Contractors to the War Department.

For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.

Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

ALGAR & STREET,

Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
And any EUROPEAN GOODS,
on London Terms.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Aden*, Captain J. BERNARD, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Friday, the 5th October, at day-light*, (or any time of the night *of the 4th* and *5th*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,300 bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which will be received until *Noon of Friday, the 28th Sept.*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Wednesday, the 3rd October*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL,
for the Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 21st September, 1860.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as *General Commission Agents*, at this port, under the style of R. ARNOLD & Co.

ROBT. ARNOLD.
FRANCIS A. GROOM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves here under the name of PIGNATEL & Co.

E. PIGNATEL.
J. DE LANOY.
20oc Desima, September 1st, 1860.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold on *Tuesday next, the 25th inst.*, at 11 o'clock A.M., on the premises.

14 Tierces American Patent Covered Hams.

H. FOGG & Co.
Auctioneers.
o Shanghai, 21st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the Library are invited to attend a General Meeting at 11 A.M., on *Monday, 24th inst.*, for the purpose of considering the propriety of abrogating rule No. IX. and substituting the following for the present rule No. VIII.

The Subscription to the Library shall be as follows:—One year 15 Tls.; 6 months 8 Tls.; 3 months 5 Tls.—payable in advance.

Entrance at either January, April, July, or October.

Subscribers are particularly invited to attend.

T. FRED. BALLANCE,
Honorary Secretary.
o Shanghai, 22d September, 1860.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1860.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 18th inst., ANTONIO L. VIDIGAL.

At Shanghai, on the 19th instant, WILLIAM CRAMPTON, Esq., of Hackney, near London, aged 45 years.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 21st Spt. 1860.		*Ending 21st Spt. 1859.*	
15.—	*Max.* 74	*Min.* 64	*Max.* 82	*Min.* 74
16.—	„ 74	„ 64	„ 78	„ 73
17.—	„ 74	„ 64	„ 79	„ 73
18.—	„ 77	„ 69	„ 80	„ 73
19.—	„ 78	„ 70	„ 77	„ 62
20.—	„ 75	„ 70	„ 73	„ 65
21.—	„ 75	„ 68	„ 73	„ 69

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

EXCHANGE,................No quotations.

OPIUM.

	Malwa		*Patna*			
Spt.,	New,	Tls.	New,	Tls.	Old,	Tls.
15,	520 a 525	—	615	—	....	—
17,	525	—	615	—	....	—
18,	535	—	620	—	....	—
19,	530	—	620	—	....	—
20,	535	—	615 a 620	—	....	—
21,	530	—	615 a 620	—	....	—

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Aden*, from Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Lay, Mr. & Mrs. Sassoon, Messrs. C. Clark, Noyer, J. Simon, J. Groyther, C. Grant, O. S. Watson, Levy, W. Tyers, J. R. Johnson, T. King, G. Albrecth, A. Major, H. Hyam, Maitland, Farr, Symo, Moore, Beothe, Morgan, May, Wetherall, Rolf, and Capt. Gordon.

DEPARTED.—Per *Yang-tsze*, for Hongkong, Bishop Guillemain, Messrs. John Heard, Green, W. W. Ward, and Maitre; for Ningpo, Mr. Litteld. Per *Cadiz*, Major Lowe, Capt. Williams, Lieut. Brulton, Lieut. Cassidy, Lieut. Hardie, Lieut. Killeen, Messrs. H. Bock, J. W. Maclellan, E. Shelley, H. Meynard, T. H. King, H. Young, and John Davey. Per *England*, for Nagasaki, Messrs. G. Morison, and F. A. Groom; for Kanagawa, Mr. & Mrs. Hancock, Messrs. E. Clarke, M. Lowder, A. Cushny, Coysh, Picquet, R. Hamilton, Macondrey, Vaucher, Crow, and R. Brett.

NORTH-CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The third Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at the Shanghae Library on *Tuesday next, Sept. 25th.*

A paper by R. Alcock, Esq. "On the grammatical structure of the Japanese language" will be read.

JOSEPH EDKINS, *Secretary.*

THE P. & O. Steamer *Aden* carrying the outward mail for Europe will leave at day-light on Friday, the 5th prox., The post-office packets closing as usual the day before.

THE next Inward mail from London 10th Aug., will be due in Hongkong on the 22nd Sept. and here on the 29th, by P. & O. Steamers.

THE following is the letter which we supposed to have gone wandering, and which we find from some gross mismanagement has been to Hongkong and back again; but we trust it will not be the less acceptable to our readers for the trip:—

THE ALLIED EXPEDITION.

BATTLE AND CAPTURE OF SIN-HO, TANG-RH-KU, AND THE TAKU FORTS.

SUBMISSION OF THE TARTARS.

SURRENDER OF TIENTSIN AND OCCUPATION BY THE ALLIES.

TIENTSIN, 26*th August*, 1860.

MY last letter was closed on the 10th inst, giving a sketch of the progress of the Expedition up to that date; our unopposed occupation of the Forts and Town of Pehtang on the morning of the 2nd; the energy of the naval arm in landing troops, commissariat stores and baggage; and the preparations for the advance of the army from the Pehtang-ho towards the Peiho by land.

Rain continued at intervals on the following day—the 11th—but showed indications of clearing up, and as the principal part of the *matériel* was landed, and the wet weather was causing sickness amongst those who were living in the filthy places on shore, some without more shelter than their waterproof sheets, and breathing the pestilential air arising from numerous dead carcasses that were floating to and fro with the tide, or washed on the banks, the General Order was issued for the army to march on the next morning, Sunday, the 12th. Before daylight all were in motion. At 5 o'clock the 1st Division marched out on the high road or causeway before mentioned, followed by the 2nd Division. At about 2 miles distance the 1st branched off to the right, to pass round a nullah and approach the encampment and town of Sinho which was in sight from Pehtang, about 5 miles distance. The 2nd Division kept the road, passed the two small entrenched camps where flags had been flying and some Tartar cavalry had been seen for several days. I will not attempt to describe the military evolutions of our two Divisions as I hope to obtain an account of them from the pens of some military friends who were engaged, and your "Own Correspondent" S. N. will doubtless furnish you with the detail of many events that were not witnessed by me. I must however mention the fact that the first gun that was fired was from an Armstrong in the 2nd Division, and I believe that was the first Armstrong gun that was ever fired against an enemy! The ground over which the 2nd Division passed was for the greater part a slough. It was in all places soft and slippery, in most ankle deep, and in many up to the calf, a relief being found where water to the knee had to be waded through. The driest mud was found near the tombs, of which there are a great number. They are conical, from 4 to 15 feet in diameter at the base, where the coffin is placed, and 5 to 10 or 12 feet high.

The town of Sinho is similar to that of Pehtang in architecture and muddy streets, but in neither of them is seen the *cloacæ* which are so repulsive to the eye in the southern towns and cities. It is a long narrow town. On the west side, immediately after leaving the swampy plain by which the 2nd Division entered, there is a good road, and very luxuriant fruit and vegetables, gardens of peaches, apples, date plums, grapes, onions, radishes, Indian corn, &c.—intersected with water-courses. The inhabitants had nearly all quitted it, and the little property that was left soon fell a prey to the looter. The same act of chasing and killing pigs was performed, in which our gallant Allies were most prominent. The day had been most propitious, cloudy and cool throughout. A halt was made here, the 2nd Division encamping on the plain west of the town, by which they had approached, the 1st Division on the further or east side, where there is also a road running parallel with the first spoken of. Towards evening a party of French advanced towards the town of Tang-rh-ku, distant 3 miles, exchanged some shots with the battery and retired. This movement, we believe was not preconcerted, but an attempt to forestall the British.

At this town about 300 horses were found in an enclosure, and in the neighbourhood a very large number of Hay-ricks, which afforded provender for the cattle and beds for the weary.

The roofs of the houses in all the towns are made of rushes 10 or 12 feet long closely bound into bundles of about 18 inches in circumference. Nothing could have been better adapted for filling up hollows in the roads for the Artillery to pass, for making bridges, and for fascines, and to this use they were applied. The Coolie Corps and the Artillery wagons carrying them in the march.

The following day, Monday, was devoted to rest, reconnoitering, and building bridges over streams for the Artillery to pass. In the evening the order was issued for a part of the forces to move to the other side of the town, the remainder to follow at daylight of next day, when at an early hour the whole advanced towards the fort of Tang-rh-ku. Before they reached the point for attack an interesting interlude look place in which blue jackets were the sole actors. A party of 25 men from the *Chesapeake* accompanied by Capt. Willes, and Lts. Parsons and Luxmore, had come up the night before with some guns for any required purpose. They proceeded along the road on the east side to the bank of the Peiho and embarked in two junk's boats, dropped down the river and reached the front of the advancing army then halting. On the opposite bank there were 3 guns mounted, which kept up a fire of gingalls on them, and near it is a creek in which some junks were lying, and a fort. One boat crossed over under this fire—they had only 2 sculls to propel and steer her,—they landed under cover of the rushes, about 50 yards from the creek, into which they walked, climbed up into the junks, had a little skirmish with their revolvers, against some Tartars in the fort, in which one blue jacket received a ball in his arm, blew up some gunpowder, disabled the guns, and returned as if unconscious of having done a very plucky thing.

One of the three guns mentioned continued its fire although an Armstrong gun and some rifles were brought to bear against it. The Army advanced and at 8 A.M. the bombardment of Tang-rh-ku commenced from Armstrong and other field pieces. It lasted but 50 minutes, when the Rifles entered the breach at the extreme right, where a gun had drawn a constant fire on it. The French entered the gate in the centre, ten minutes afterwards. The place was deserted by the living, many dead Tartars lay biting the dust near the guns they had been serving,—I counted fifteen around that where the Rifles entered. There were 12 guns mounted on this wall, facing the plain over which the army had marched. The crenolated wall commences on the natural left bank of the Peiho, runs at a right angle about one mile and a quarter, then curves round and terminates again on the river at about half a mile from the beginning, being altogether about 2½ miles in length, forming a considerable area and inclosing a town estimated to contain 7,000 inhabitants exclusive of military who may be stationed there at any time. For them there are huts set apart. A few shots were fired, from some guns on the opposite bank, which fell in the town, then occupied by the forces. Nearly all the inhabitants had left. A few feeble only were found and they were taken care of, and afterwards sent on the road to the neighbouring villages; the wounded were also collected, and received every attention from our medical officers. It is said that some dead Tartars were found tied by the feet to their guns.

In the evening the 1st Division returned and encamped at Sinho, the 2nd remaining at Tang-rh-ku, a distance of about 3 miles by a good road.

In this position the force remained from Tuesday, the 14th, until the attack on the Taku Forts. In the meanwhile reconnoitring parties went out all round the country on both sides of the river, and the plan of operations was framed. The material of the army, Commissariat stores, &c., were brought up from Pehtang by the Military Train, the "C C C"—Chinese Coolie Corps forming a most efficient arm of it, working like horses. Some flags of truce were exchanged, and one or two letters for Lord Elgin sent in. Two Europeans, out of the three in charge of the company of coolies conveying baggage, who were cut off by the Tartar cavalry on the night of the 12th, were brought in, and an exchange of prisoners was agreed to; those who were in our possession were sent to them, and they then returned 13 of the above coolies, two having been killed in the attack. They had been taken to Tientsin. One of them was much cut about the head, and all had been beaten with bamboos, and their wrists were lacerated by the cords with which they were tied to the horses of the cavalry who had captured them.

The part of the wall enclosing Tang-rh-ku, between the town and the Taku Forts, is about half a mile in front; we have an Armstrong and one or two mountain guns, with some rocket tubes at the gate of it,—beyond the wall at about 3 miles distance are the Taku forts, three (two being within one wall and one isolated) on the north side of the entrance to the river, and four (three of which are within one enclosure and one isolated) on the south side. A swampy plain lies between us, but there is also a road on the left rather higher and dry, the river runs a tortuous course on the right. The Royal Engineers are making a bridge about 3 miles higher up the river over which the artillery and siege guns now arriving from Pehtang are to pass for the attack on the forts on that—the south—side. The fine weather, showing some signs of breaking up, it is decided that the northern forts are to be attacked on Tuesday the 21st. The 2nd Division, having this duty assigned to them, move out to the front during Monday, and on that night the Armstrong guns are advanced 700 yards, or about 800 from the first fort. Rifle-pits are dug and breast-works thrown up. The Tartars, hearing the noise, which could not be avoided, throw shells which burst in showers of blue lights that they may see their enemy's position.

The French General declared the Northern Forts upon which the British were advancing to be impregnable, and, it is said, sent in a protest to Genl. Sir Hope Grant against the attack, suggesting that the Southern Forts which had been assigned to the French should be first taken. The object of this proposal is evident. The British General was firm and the result proved his correctness,—the 1st North Fort being the key to all the others.

In the morning of the 21st, at 4h. 50m., a gun is fired at our batteries from the first fort, followed by one from the second and third. Our batteries in the front are not long in returning their fire, and the bombardment is now in full play. At the same time the single guns before mentioned, on the opposite bank, sent some shot into the town where we are. A magazine in the first fort is exploded, and shortly afterwards one in the third fort, presenting grand spectacles, which lasted many seconds, there being no wind to disperse the column of smoke, in which rockets were taking their erratic course. At 8 o'clock the fire of the first fort ceased but not before the storming party had reached the wall, crossed the ditches, and ascended the cavalier. The Tartars had no way to escape by, but that which they had planned to obstruct the attack on the water side, and as they dropped over the walls, they fell on their own pointed stakes, and had to scramble across the ditches, our rifles from the cavalier which they had abandoned knocking them over. Several individual acts of bravery are related, but I have not time to enumerate them. The 44th and Royal Marines made the assault in front, the French at a point to the right. The Tartars showed the most determined resistance with their small arms, bows and arrows, and spears, at close quarters, after the great guns had ceased to fire. The wounded fired on our people, in consequence of which no quarter was shewn, all were bayonetted. Captain Prynn, of the Royal Marines, shot the Tartar General second in command to San-ko-lin-sin, and took his hat, with a pink button and two peacock's feathers.

Ensign Chaplin of the 67th was the first to plant the British Flag on the upper part of the 1st fort when assaulted, for which he is to be recommended for the Victoria Cross.

General Sir R. Napier had his glasses broken by a jingal ball, and was scratched also in two places.

When all had been disposed of, a flag of truce was hoisted by us, and an offer made to discontinue further operations if they surrendered unconditionally. Time was given until 1 P.M., at which time the firing would be renewed if they did not haul down their flags. This they did. It was supposed for some time that this only referred to the Northern Forts, but they succumbed, and both North and South were taken. In two hours after there was a heavy thunderstorm; it was the first rain that fell since the army commenced their march from Peh Tang. Had it occurred the day before, the heavy guns could not have been got into their place, so bad did the roads become.

The next day was employed in collecting the dead Tartars and burying them, and by the Gunboats in clearing away the stakes, booms, &c., sufficiently to allow vessels to pass in. The *Lee* and *Plover* lie where they were sunk last year, their masts still standing. The *Cormorant* cannot be seen. The *Highflyer's* pinnace, *Fury's* cutter, and one or two other boats were found and taken possession of.

On Wednesday, the 22nd, a passage being cleared, Admiral Hope in the *Coromandel* steamed in, followed by other Gunboats and the *Cooper*; a small French steamer however, rather unpolitely slipped in ahead of the Admiral, and came up the river first, taking advantage of the opening made by us.

On Thursday four Gunboats proceeded up the river, followed by Admiral Hope. At about six miles below Tientsin they were met by three mandarins, who declared their entire submission, and surrendered the city of Tientsin. They said San-ko-lin-sin had passed through the day before, accompanied by 100 of his followers, dispirited and acknowledging their defeat. They presented us with some bullocks and provisions. There are two well-built forts at that place, which were immediately taken by us. The whole army, except 500 men who are to be left in possession of the Southern Taku Forts, will march in a day or two, and encamp about three miles on this side of Tientsin. The Gunboats will also go up, and Lord Elgin and Staff. H. M. 44th Regiment embarked yesterday in the *York* and *Athlete*, towed by the *Imperatrix*, for Shanghai.

Pehtang will be abandoned, and this place also, I believe, the Southern Taku Forts being our base. The Northern are too much knocked about, and not so convenient for supplies. There is also a road from the South Forts to Tientsin and several towns on the way.

As to the future nothing has transpired beyond the circle whose secrets are kept; indeed there cannot have been anything new determined on. Lord Elgin has his State Sedan Chair here, and will proceed to Peking in a manner becoming the dignity of the representative of Great Britain. I have not heard where the American Minister is, but am told he is gone away. The Russian is still here. Twelve transports were sent to Nagasaki for horses and stores before the forts were taken. The *Sydney* arrived on Friday last with 125 horses. Mr. G. S. Morrison, Her Majesty's Consul, came in her.

Shaves have been as current as "bunders." Only two that I have heard are worth repeating. It is said that San-ko-lin-sin is an Englishman, who deserted or was taken prisoner in 1858, that being found an intelligent and brave fellow, he was put into a command, and has risen to the head of the Tartar army. That, on saying his name was Sam Collinson, it was immediately Chinafied into San-ko-lin-sin!

The other is that when the Royal Marines and the 67th threw themselves into square to receive the Tartar cavalry, who were approaching them on the first day's march, the Tartars, thinking the front line, on their knees, were going to perform the kotow, came on with less impetuosity. The volleys which were fired at them soon dispelled the illusion.

Large quantities of ice were found in the forts, and it is now being used by the several messes.

C.

RETURN OF BRITISH KILLED & WOUNDED, AT THE CAPTURE OF SIN-HO,

12th August, 1860.

Dragoon Guards.
Trumpeter Taylor, slightly
Punjaub Horse.
Ensign Macauley, slightly
Lieut. Stewart, do
4 Natives wounded
Fane's Horse.
Lieut. McGregor, severely
1 Native killed
5 Natives wounded
Royal Artillery.
Gunner McDowell, slightly
„ Mutton, do
„ Tracer, dangerously
1st Division, 3rd Infantry.
Private Patrick Shea, slightly
44th Infantry.
Private Charles Sinclair, severely
„ John Berry, slightly,
„ Robt. Molloy, do
Killed, 1—Wounded, Slightly 12, Severely 6, Dangerously 2,—Total 21.

AT THE CAPTURE OF TANG-UR-KU,

14th August, 1860.

Royal Artillery.
Gunner Wm. Jolliffe, severely
„ J. H. Hare, do
Driver John Thomas, slightly
Severely 2, Slightly 1,—Total 3.

RETURN OF KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE CAPTURE OF THE PEIHO FORTS,

on the 21st August, 1860.
Under the Command of Major-General
Sir ROBERT NAPIER, K.C.B.

23d Company Royal Engineers.
Brevet Major Graham, severely
Corporal W. Willcox, dangerously
Sapper Jas. Chapman, do
„ Wm. Edey, mortally, since dead
Staff.
Capt. Brooke, 48th Regt. A.D.C. to Genl, Napier, severely
Brigadier Reeves, 99th Regt., do
Lieut. Kempson, 99th Regt., Orderly Officer to Brigadier Reeves, slightly
Royal Artillery, Desborough's Battery.
Bomd. Hy. Elliston, slightly
Milward's Battery.
Lieut. Gye, severely.
Assistant Surgeon Prescott, slightly
Driver Francis Wills, severely
Govan's Battery.
Gunner Edward Casey, dangerously
„ John Welsh, severely
„ Edwd. Moran, do
„ Michl. M'Nattey, do
„ Wm. Lawless, slightly
„ Robt. Harwell, do
Penneycuick's Battery.
Gunner John Trott, severely
Barry's Battery.
Driver Chas. Baxter, slightly
Rotton's Battery.
Gunner G. Roberts, slightly
„ Richd. Coulter, do
Madras Artillery.
3 Native Gunners, severely.
3d Buffs.
Lce. Corpl. Micl. Forde, slightly
Private Edwd. Timbs, severely
44th Regiment.
Capt. Geo. Ingham, severely
Lieut. Robt. Rogers, do
Lce. Sergt. Jno. Hassett, killed
Private John Biddle, do
„ Michl. Mealy, do
„ Jno. Beavis, do
„ Chs. Cash, do
„ Saml. Clarke, do
„ Edwin Leeney, do
„ Hamilton Marshall, do
„ James Steward, do
„ John Smith, severely wounded
„ Wm. Jolliffe, do
„ Josh. Gregson, do
„ Jas. Rodgers, do
„ Anty. Solan, slightly
„ Jas. Mathews, severely
„ Henry Budhope, do
„ John Gough, do
„ Robt. Fitzgerald, dangerously
„ Alex. McCarthy, severely
„ Geo. Shorten, do
„ Chs. Taggart, slightly
„ Josh. Claydon, dangerously
„ Thos. Dyer do
„ John M'Claverty, slightly
„ Henry Boyle, do
„ Patk. Murray, do
„ Wm. Moody. do
Drummer Jas. Bolwell, severely
Private Patk. Dynan, dangerously
Corpl. Armill Cottrill, mortally
„ John Murphy, dangerously
Private Robert Alcock, severely
„ Wm. Barrett, do
„ John Bamford, do
„ Danl. Callaghan, do
„ Emanl. Carlick, do
„ Thos. Carrigan, do
„ John Coffee, dangerously
„ Chs. Chapman, severely
„ Jas. Childers, mortally
„ Wm. Cox, severely
„ John Davis, do
„ Jas. Donelly, do
„ Robt. Durrant, dangerously
„ Jeremiah Easton, mortally, (since dead.)
„ Wm. Easton, severely
„ Joseph Felton, dangerously
„ Henry Forde, severely
„ Francis Kelly, dangerously
„ Wm. Lloyd, do
„ Wm. McCabe, severely
„ Thos. Murphy, mortally, (since dead)
„ John Pardoe, slightly
„ Jas. Patterson, severely
„ Mchl. Power, do
„ Hugh Robinson, do
„ John Harrichine, do
„ Danl. Saunderson, do
Corporal Thos. Straight, slightly
„ Jas. Clinton, severely
Private John Fitzgerald, slightly
Royal Marine Battalion.
Lieut.-Col. Travers, slightly
Lieut. G. Mairis, severely
Capt. P. W. Carrington, do
Private Hugh Swenny, killed
„ J. W. Barker, slightly wounded
„ John Straghan, do
„ P. Powell, severely
„ Jas. Andrews, do
„ Wm. Wintrip, slightly
„ John Malone, severely
„ Chas. Bishop, do
„ Laurence Crine, slightly
„ Fredk. Burke, severely
„ Thos. Power, do
„ Wm. Mizin, do
Patk. O'Phelan, do
„ Thos. Fitzwilliam, do
„ Dominick Gavan, do
„ Jas. Williams, do
„ Richd. Doar, dangerously
Sergeant Henry Treat, severely
Private Geo. Edwards, do
„ Wm. Spencer, do
Lance Sergeant Wm. Earle, slightly
Private Rich. Baker, severely
Lance Corporal Thos. Smith, slightly
Private Phillip Parnell, do
„ Jas. Norman, do
Lance Sergt. John Thompson, do
Private W. Giles do
67th Regiment.
Lieut.-Col. Thomas, severely
Capt. Miller, dangerously
Lieut. Kingsley do
„ Burslem, severely
„ G. H. Lennon, do
Ensign Chaplin, do
„ Turner, do
„ Frazer do
Private John Delaney, killed
„ Arthur Crooks, do
„ John Lally, do
„ William Graham, do
„ Thos. Mills, do
Sergt. Patrick McGrady, do
Hospl. Apprtce. Fitzgibbon, sev. wounded
Lance Sergt. Richd. Stokes, do
Private James Ford, dangerously
„ Thos. M'Cormack, severely
„ James M'Coy, slightly
„ John Murphy, do
„ Patrick Power do
„ Owen Doolan, severely
Sergeant Thos. Pritchard, slightly
Private Wm. Barker, severely
„ Benjn. Brierley, do
„ Chas. Buckley, slightly
„ John Currin, slightly
„ Thos. Dignum, do
„ Wm. Fuller, do
„ John Gardner, dangerously
„ Thos. Hall, severely
„ Jas. Raferty, severely
„ Mathew Ratcliff, do
„ Michl. Ryan, do
„ John Skeen, do
„ Henry Wade, slightly
„ Jeffrey Burke, dangerously
„ Laurence Healy, severely
„ Wm. Johns, do
„ John McLouglin, do
„ John White, dangerously
„ John Griffin, do
Corpl. John Flynn, do
Private Wm. Newbold, severely
„ Henry Spencer, do.
„ William Watson, dangerously
„ Charles Webster, severely
„ James Beatty, slightly
„ Patrick McSally, dangerously
Corpl. Timothy O'Connell, severely
Private Thos. Beak, slightly
„ John Brennan, do
„ Owen Carrall, do
„ Stephen Corbett, dangerously
„ William Fallen, severely
„ William Fawn, dangerously
„ Owen Flynn, slightly
„ James Hetherington, severely
„ Michel Brown, slightly
„ John Beregan, do
„ Patrick McDonald, do
„ Andrew Connors, severely
„ Alex. Thompson, do
„ John Gleeson, do
„ Thos. Burns, severely
„ William Creemey, do
„ Charles McGregor, slightly
„ Robert Wakeham, severely
„ John Scott, do
„ Daniel Cunninghame, do
„ Thos. Lane, do
„ John Keefe, do
„ Daniel Murphy, do
„ William Campbell, slightly
Lance Sergt. Alfred Elliot, severely
Private Patrick Furry, slightly
„ James Hunt, do
Chinese Coolie Corps, 2 severely, 4 slightl

SUMMARY OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE CAPTURE OF THE TAKU FORTS.

OFFICERS

Killed,	None
Dangerously wounded,	2
Severely wounded,	13
Slightly wounded,	7
	22

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN

Killed,	17
Mortally wounded,	5
Dangerously wounded,	24
Severely wounded,	83
Slightly wounded,	50
Total,	179

Total Officers and Men killed and wounded 201.

Grand Total, 225.

A. S. THOMSON, M.D.,
Surgeon-Major in Medical Charge,
2d Division, China Expeditionary Force.

Head Quarters, 2d Division, Tangkoo,
August 25th, 1860.

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF TIENTSIN.

KWEILIANG DECLINES TO SIGN THE PRELIMINARIES WHICH HE HAD ASSENTED TO.

SUSPENSION OF NEGOTIATIONS.

ADVANCE OF THE ARMY TOWARDS PEKING.

Tientsin, 11*th September*, 1860.

We were at Tang-rh-ku when the last mail was despatched on the 27th ultimo, and part of the army had marched to Tientsin, the Taku forts on the South side of the river were being converted into comfortable quarters for about 500 soldiers who are to occupy them. The materials and commissariat stores were being brought from the town and [illegible] at Peh-tang to the Pei-ho, and pre[illegible]s were in progress for the occupation of Tientsin and its neighbourhood by the victorious army.

These plans are now consummated. Peh-tang and Tang-rh-ku are abandoned, the bridge of boats made by us across the Pei-ho is removed, and free communication is open by land on the South side of the river from the Taku forts to this city, and also by the Pei-ho. There is a made road a few feet higher than the surrounding plain, on which the principal traction takes place. The country, now is pretty dry, and the ground excellent for encampments, but in the wet season it is swampy.

On the march, some abandoned forts were passed at a distance of about three miles from Tientsin, and the defences that we have lately heard so much about, erected since July in last year, are approached. They consist of a line of ditches, ramparts and parapets, on which there are bastions for 150 guns, the wall extending thirteen miles in circumference, and enclosing the city and suburbs. Commencing on the right bank of the river, there is a strongly built fort like those at Taku with embrasures for nine guns on the rampart, and six in the cavalier. It is close upon the river, which it commands. From it the wall runs in a South-Westerly direction to the Grand Canal, is continued from the opposite bank, first North-Westerly to the Pei-ho, above the city, then from the other bank, North-Easterly, then South-Easterly to the left bank of the Pei-ho, terminating with a large fort like the one opposite, where the wall, as stated above, commenced.

These two forts, with their guns pointing down the river, would be almost impassable. They were quite abandoned, and all the guns gone. The land side is not so formidable but there are bastions at intervals which would be a good defence against an army marching towards it. However there was no show of resistance, the whole line of circumvallation being abandoned. Here the army encamped just outside the wall, on a fine open extensive plain, at about three miles distance from the city, Head-Quarters and Staff being in temples in the suburbs near the river.

Lord Elgin in the *Granada*, and Baron Gros, arrived on the 25th ultimo. A few days afterwards, a communication was received from Kweliang announcing his intention to come here, he arrived on the 31st, in company with Hung-fuh the Viceroy of the province and Hung-ku, formerly Hoppo at Canton. Correspondence soon commenced between them and the Plenipotentiaries, the precise nature of which has not transpired beyond those who are admitted behind the cur[illegible] It is believed to have been the arrangement [illegible] the preliminaries regarding the ceremonies on arrival at Peking, the amount demanded as indemnity, &c. To all these it was reported they had consented on the 3d instant, but suddenly on the 7th it was announced that Kweliang declined to sign the memorandum embodying all that had been agreed to, on the plea of his not having full powers to do so. Communications were then suspended and the army put in motion towards Peking. The advanced column started on the 8th, detachments have followed and the main body will march to-morrow; 2,000 men will remain to protect Tientsin. Lord Elgin and Staff including some favored non-combatants left on the 9th to overtake the advanced column. Admiral Hope declines going.

Tientsin has been described by many writers. Fruit, vegetables and ice are abundant. It appears to have advanced in prosperity, maintaining the position of an important port and emporium, being at the head of the navigation of the Pei-ho, and the point of confluence of that river and the Grand Canal, which latter, although disconnected in many parts from the Southern terminus by the deviation of the Yellow River from its course, and other impediments, yet affords the means of transport between some towns and this city, where it becomes united with the Peiho and communicates with Toong-chow about eight miles from Peking, then passes North-Easterly as seen by the maps.

We are now but one step in advance of our position in 1858. The Taku forts were then in our possession and Tientsin in our occupation. Diplomacy then failed in securing our demands, as it has now frustrated, for the time, their attainment. With a comparatively small force we then threatened to march on Peking, but the wily Tartar averted this dreaded danger by imposing on the unsuspicious Plenipotentiaries written engagements which he never intended to fulfil in their full integrity. The present position of our relations is the consequence of that great error of 1858, and yet on the same spot, backed in this instance by a large army, the same allied Plenipotentiaries have been in communication with the same Chinese Imperial Commissioners for seven days, the result of which is the loss of that time to us, and what may prove of more consequence, the gain to them, if resistance is still their intention, a policy which their great stake justifies whilst they have hope. Their plans would appear to have been changed since the erection of the defences of Tientsin, which city they may subsequently have considered it politic to surrender, provided we passed the Taku forts, in the expectation that they could stay our further progress by their cunning diplomacy, or failing in that, concentrate all their resources at Toong-chow near to Peking, thus leaving a large tract of country for us to cover and keep open for communication with our base, whilst they have the power to harass us by clearing the country of supplies and rendering us dependent on our own commissariat and land transport. For a time these tactics may succeed but we shall, doubtless, overcome all difficulties and reach Peking, the only question being, when? It is reported that San-ko-lin-sin has a large body of Tartars to oppose us between this place and Toong-chow, that there are also several entrenched camps on the road, and that opposition is to be made to our advance on Peking as a last struggle. Every arm of our force will prove the, madness and presumption of their expectations and who can say what the consequences will be. If we enter Peking under such circumstances the hour for peaceable negociation will have passed, and the evacuation of that city by the Emperor and court is pretty certain; thus shall we be involved in greater embarrassments than we have ever encountered in China. It is said that there are three other Princes of Tartary who are opposed to San-ko-lin-sin's policy and advocate peace, but that he, in defiance of all is resolved to make another throw for the stake.

The people here are in great alarm, within the last two days, and those who have been prominent in rendering their services in the supply of provisions, &c., are now keeping out of the way, believing we shall be worsted, and they punished as traitors. Baggage carts and coolies have become scarce, and indeed not obtainable, it is true upwards of a hundred have been loaded and sent on, a large portion of which carry Lord Elgin's baggage, stores, &c. The expediency and indeed the propriety of his Lordship's advance to the front before the way has been opened for him is questioned.

When Kweliang, before he came to Tientsin, sent the communication to Lord Elgin to say he was coming, Lord E. should have replied, that he could only meet him at Peking, and the army should have marched on at once, instead of losing eight or nine days here. The delay is attributed to the diplomatists; it being believed to be the Commander-in-Chief's desire to move on whilst the panic caused by our success existed. There would not then have been this difficulty about conveyance, as the people would have looked upon us as victors, whereas they now have doubts, and are afraid to assist us, notwithstanding the high pay we are giving for service.

The Russian Minister followed ours up the river and is here watching the course of events. I was glad to hear Mr. Ward had taken a more honorable position by gracefully leaving the scene in which he could not take a part, and might have hampered the negociations of the Allies.

Mr. H. S. Parkes, with his peculiar aptness, soon discovered that there was a commissariat for the supply of San-ko-lin-sin's army. Their services were promptly transferred to the allies, a change very acceptable to them, as they have a certainty of payment and considerably more profit.

San-ko-lin-sin has been deprived of his peacock's feather and yellow jacket. It is believed that Admiral Hope supported the French Commanders-in-chief in their desire to attack the South Taku Fort first, but Sir Hope Grant carried out his plan and succeeded, thereby securing the key to the others.

All the Taku forts are to be blown up, except the great South fort, which is occupied by our troops and is the key of communication with Peking.

12*th September*, 1860.

News was received last evening from the advanced column. It reached Yang-tsun-yeh 60 le from hence, on the 10th, and was still there on the 11th, heavy rain having prevented further progress. To-day they are to advance to Nan-tsi-wan and thence to Ho-se-woo, which is 120 le from Tientsin. Some persons dressed as officials had met them and endeavoured to persuade them to return, saying Mandarins of high rank were coming to treat. All the drivers had decamped with their mules, leaving the loaded wagons behind. This will retard their march to Toong-chow considerably. Yang-tsun-yeh being on the Pei-ho they were endeavouring to procure boats. The weather is beautiful and the roads dry again after the storm on the 10th.

C.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tang-ku, 26*th August*, 1860.

The Taku Forts fell upon the 21st inst., Sang-ko-lin-sin fled on the same day. Tientsin is in our hands; and the Chinese, I believe have given up every thing and thrown themselves upon our mercy. Such is the general result, and now for an account of the details so far as I can give it to you.

On the 12th August we advanced upon Sin-ho, the Second Division under Sir R. Napier, accompanied by the Cavalry Brigade, starting first. When this body had advanced about a mile along the causeway, which I have before described, it made a detour to the right in order to attack a new camp, which had been pitched in the open a few days previously, and then make a flank movement on the town, so as to co-operate with the First Division who were to attack it in front. The latter of course marched straight along the causeway, with two Armstrong guns and a covering party of the 1st Royals in advance, then came the remainder of the Royals, the 2nd Queen's, the 31st, the French, some more artillery, the Rifles, and 15th Punjabees. About 11 A. M., large bodies of Mongolian Cavalry appeared upon the front, and both flanks of Sir R. Napier's Division, and the Armstrong guns were immediately brought up and opened fire upon them with telling effect, nevertheless they still advanced in tolerable order, and a large body charged down upon our left flank. One volley from the 67th and Marines, however, brought them sharp up, a second threw them into confusion, and an Armstrong shell beautifully pitched sent them flying off the field with a number of empty saddles. At the same time the Buffs and 44th, who were in front, had deployed into lines and were maintaining a steady fire upon the enemy, whilst the Cavalry Brigade charged upon the right and completed the defeat. This was the great event of the day. The Sikh irregulars, led on by Fane and Probyn, dashed into and actually rode over the Mongolians, spearing and sabreing them with a will. Had our horses not been tired by previously struggling through the mud, an immense number must have been cut up, but even as it is, dead Tartars may still be seen lying about the ground for a distance of nearly four miles from the scene of action in the direction of Tientsin.

At one time during the engagement about 100 of the enemy charged one of our batteries on the flank, and would have been in amongst the Gunners, had not Lieutenant McGregor of Fane's Horse, followed by some thirty Sikhs, made a brilliant charge, and after a sharp contest driven them off the field. This gallant officer received three wounds upon the occasion, but none of them are serious.

Meanwhile the First Division, under Sir John Michel, had opened fire upon three small entrenched camps in front of Sin-ho, which was replied to by the enemy with jingalls. When the cannonade had lasted some three quarters of an hour, the latter retired upon the village. Our artillery and that of the French then advanced and again opened upon the entrenchments in front of the town, whence the Tartars were quickly dislodged and fled in confusion along the causeway leading to the town of Tang-ku, which is situated half way between Sin-ho and the Northern Taku Forts. A large body of water separated this causeway from our position, so that our men could not follow them up, however we annoyed them considerably in their flight with our Armstrong shells, which sent many horses and riders rolling over at a distance of 2,000 yards.

The First Division then advanced into the town, which was deserted by all except the very poorest class of inhabitants and the pigs. These unhappy quadrupeds now suffered fearfully at the hands of the French soldiers, by whom they were pursued in all directions about the streets, and mercilessly slaughtered.

The Allied Army encamped that evening between the town of Sin-ho and the Peiho. This river is about 1½ miles distant from the town, and the intervening space is for the most part laid out in well-cultivated vegetable gardens. The river-water if taken at the ebb is quite fresh and good, though thickly impregnated with mud, but if left to stand for a day this mud is precipitated, forming a thick sediment at the bottom of the vessel, and leaving the water clear and good.

In the affair of Sin-ho we had 2 officers and 18 men wounded, and one man killed.

Connected with Sin-ho by a causeway, and distant from it about 3 miles, with its right side washed by the waters of the Peiho, is the entrenched town of Tang-ku surrounded on all sides except the river front by a crenelated wall of nearly three miles in circuit. This was the next position to be attacked, and on the morning of the 14th the Allied Army advanced, the French marching in column along the causeway, and the English keeping along the river bank. When our troops had got about half way to the town, they were fired upon from a battery at the south side of the river, and from some junks that were moored alongside of it. This being silenced by the artillery, and the junks fired by Lieutenant Parsons and some sailors of the *Chesapeake*, the whole force advanced, with the artillery in front, covered by the infantry of the First Division, and the Buffs, 67th, and Punjabees in reserve. The French now deployed on each side of the causeway; and at 7 A.M., 24 English and 12 French guns opened fire simultaneously, and were for some time briskly replied to from the town. A large gun on our extreme right was silenced about 8 A.M., and the 60th Rifles then threw out their skirmishers and advanced. In fifteen minutes more, they had got in at the angle next the river, and advancing along the wall, they fired into the Chinese who were still sticking to their guns, and firing upon the French at the left, whereupon the former immediately threw down their arms and fled, whilst the French got in by the gate at the end of the causeway. About 70 Chinese were killed on this occasion, we had three men wounded, one of whom has since died, and our Allies had about 26 killed and wounded. General Michel's horse was shot under him during the engagement. At the right corner of the rampart next the river, one Chinese officer and twelve men were found dead, the men all lying in threes, and each lot evidently killed by one shot.

On the evening of the capture of Tang-ku, a Mandarin arrived from the Forts, under a flag of truce, and bearing two letters, addressed to Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, from the Governor-General of the Province, which were forwarded on to Pehtang. Next day another flag of truce came in, and a private of the 44th and one Madras sapper were sent back to us. These men had fallen into the hands of the Mongolian Cavalry upon the night of the 12th inst. in the following manner. Eighteen coolies were sent out from Pehtang that evening with a quantity of ration rum, and escorted by two Madras sappers, a sergeant of the Buffs, and a private of the 44th. The two Europeans I believe made free with the rum, and having lost their way, they fell in with some Mongolians who captured the whole lot, three coolies excepted. One of these coolies got back to Pehtang and reported the circumstance, and the other two found their way to the camp at Sin-ho. The 44th man who was sent back to us on the 15th inst., told a most incoherent and absurd story about his capture, and when asked how he had gained all his information without any knowledge of the language, his reply was, "Sure, Sir, them chaps has got no sayerets." Thirteen of the captured coolies were sent back on the 10th, under another flag of truce and with another letter, a sure sign that the Chinese were beginning to feel uneasy.

Tang-ku, in our possession, we were now within three miles of the two Northern Forts, and the question was whether we should attack upon the north or south side first. It was decided at last to attack the nearest North Fort, and the result has since proved that this was the key of the whole position, for no sooner was it taken than the others all gave in. To advance on it, however, over a country which is a vast mud swamp, intersected by deep ditches, was no easy task, and it took three or four days for our engineers to make the ground any way passable for our guns, whilst, had there been only two hours rain, their efforts would have been altogether unavailing. On the 19th inst., however, the approaches were pretty well made, and that evening the 67th Regt. under Colonel Knox moved out, followed next day by the 44th, the Marine Battalion, and 500 French. During the night of the 20th, the Chinese kept up a continual discharge of fire balls all round their works, and at dawn of the 21st, when they perceived our guns and men in such unpleasant proximity, they opened fire upon us from the Northern and one of the Southern Forts, as well as from the flank batteries on the other side of the river opposite Tang-ku. At ten minutes to five o'clock our first shot was fired, and then followed a tremendous fire of artillery on both sides, without intermission for nearly three hours, whilst the masts of the gun-boats could be seen outside, and four of these vessels, two French and two English, kept dropping heavy shot into the lower North Fort.

Before proceeding any further with my description, I must tell you that the Peiho Forts, irrespective of the surrounding works, are five in number, two on the North and three on the South side of the river. The great Southern Fort at the entrance of the river, is about 900 yards long, contains three cavaliers, and is surrounded by a double ditch. Immediately in front of this were the booms and iron stakes, all of which were swept as well by the guns of the Great Northern Fort, which is constructed in all respects on the same plan, but is only about two-thirds the size of the other, and contains only two cavaliers.

Some 800 yards higher up the river on the North side is the Fort which we attacked; it, as well as the two other Southern Forts, contained only one cavalier. One of these latter is nearly opposite to it, but a little lower down, on the south bank, whilst the other is situated some three hundred yards inland, off the lower extremity of the Great Southern Fort.

At 6 A.M., an immense column of smoke and dust, rushed up into the air with a terrfic concussion. One of our shells had exploded a magazine in the Fort, but when the smoke cleared, the Chinese, nothing daunted, were seen working their guns as energetically as ever. This was followed within half an hour by another explosion, still greater than the former in the great North Fort, caused probably by a shell from one of the gun-boats. For another hour the fire upon both sides continued as hot ever, the Allies gradually advancing towards the works. It then perceptibly slackened and the storming parties advanced, covered by rockets, Armstrong guns and rifled cannon. At last we got to the first ditch, a pontoon bridge was attempted to be laid down, but the Chinese brought three guns to bear on it, and smashed it to pieces. The men then crossed single file over a plank under a shower of gingall balls, dashed through the other ditch over bamboo stakes and all, and got under the wall. The Chinese now fought desperately through the embrasures and loopholes, and pulled one of the scaling ladders up into the fort. Three times the French had to retire across the ditch, though they fought most splendidly. One brave fellow in particular stood alone before an embrasure parrying the spear thrusts that were made at him from within, and firing musket after musket as each was handed up to him from his comrades below; at length he fell back dead, pierced through the brain with a spear.

By 8 A.M., however, the Allies had got into the Fort, though the resistance was not yet over, and young Chaplin of the 67th was wounded in two places, whilst planting the colors on the wall. On occasions like this it is always difficult to say who was first man in, but on our side the honor lies, I believe between Lieut. Burslem of the 67th, Capt. Prynne of the Marines, and Lieutenant Pritchard of the Engineers.

The Chinese loss was tremendous, about 1,000 killed and wounded, and ours also severe, the British having 201 killed and wounded, and the French I hear about 150. We had no officer killed.

Immediately after the fort was taken, a flag of truce came in, with a message from the Governor-General saying that we might now go up the river, and hostilities cease, as two Commissioners were on their way to treat. He was told in reply that hostilities would recommence at 2 P.M., unless all the forts were unconditionally surrendered, and we were informed in turn that in that case we must come and take them.

The Buffs and 8th Punjaubees were accordingly marched out about 1 P.M., and advanced along with the French and Artillery against the Great Northern Fort, expecting a tough resistance, but the garrison apparently had had enough of it in the morning, and all surrendered without resistance. About 2,000 prisoners were taken, who, being deprived of their arms, were sent out free. All the Southern Forts were abandoned the same evening, and Sang-ko-lin-sin fled with a few draggled Tartar horsemen for Tientsin.

So ends the Three Weeks' War, active operations having commenced on the 1st and ended on the 21st August. It will now be all "talkee pigeon."

S. N.

Rebels—Our Chinese correspondent asserts that the Insurgents in their march on Shanghai shewed more mercy than they usually do. This did not prevent the utmost consternation from taking possession of the inhabitants of the five Hsiens of Shanghai, Tsing-poo, Chia-ding, Hwa-ting, and Lao-hsien, who fancied that the Imperial authorities, having neither money nor soldiers, would leave them to their fate. They are preparing a testimonial for the English and French, at the same time they intend requesting that the troops may sweep the country clean. They went to the two Consuls yesterday with documents, and were promised that the affair should be referred to the Allied Ministers, whereupon the deputation withdrew.

The inhabitants of Pekin are in great fear. Sung Wang is still determined to do battle with the foreigner, but the Emperor will not allow him, and has requested him to retire into Mongolia.

It is reported among the Chinese that Kweiliang was coerced by Sang-ko-lin-sin when he refused to put his seal to the Treaty. The Earl of Elgin thereupon got angry and marched towards Pekin.

His Imperial Majesty has administered a severe rebuke to Tsêng-kuo-fan, Governor-General of the Two Keang. It is evident to the Imperial vision that the said Tsêng is a great coward, who is afraid to face the Rebels. A gentle reminder is then given to the effect that some reason will be required if the Governor-General does not appear in his proper province very soon. A certain General Sing-kuei, has been sent to fight against Soochow. He is recommended by the Emperor to Tsêng-kuo-fan as a man of the highest ability.

A large army of Chinese besieging Chia hsing all took to their heels the other day, and the Rebels pursued them some distance, killing numbers of them.

The Rebels are moving on Tang che tun, preparatory to a march on Hang chow, Shih-mên-wan and the district about it has fallen, and Hoochau is in the greatest possible danger. The people are all leaving. The Rebel leader, Chên-i-shou, is in command of a large army of true Changmaos, now on their way to Hangchow. Chang shoo fell on the 2d of the 7th moon, and an indiscriminate massacre at once took place.

Tsêng-kuo-fan is busy levying supplies in An-hwui, but will soon commence active operations.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

About 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the Maloo, which has proved most extensive and disastrous, and from the appearance of the debris upwards of 150 houses must have been burnt.

It commenced at a druggists, on the Northern side a little beyond the Shanghai Market, where they were compounding medicines, some of which of an inflammable nature, caught fire during the preparation. The flames first made their appearance a short distance in the rear of the buildings in the Maloo, and it was some time before the people in the neighbourhood seemed to be aware of the fact. There was not much wind at first, and the fire was confined to one spot, until an Easterly breeze sprung up, and the flames commenced to seize on the adjacent premises, soon working their way and making a large gap in the houses in the front of the Maloo.

The fire then spread rapidly, and it being rather squally, the flames seized house after house, and at about a quarter past twelve the buildings on the opposite side caught fire, and the work of destruction progressed there as quickly as on the northern side.

Two fire engines, some artillery-men with a gun, and parties of sailors with grapnels and warps came in succession. Several houses were pulled and some blown down in the hope of arresting the progress of the fire, which, however, only stopped on the northern side, after it had gutted a large Chinese Hong, whose walls were more substantially built than the rest of the tenements, and on the other side by a narrow lane, the wind having veered more to the northward and driven the flames more across instead of along the Maloo.

At 2 o'clock the conflagration was at its height, and at times had a very grand appearance when the fall of a mizzling rain aided the refraction on the damp atmosphere giving the clouds of smoke an exceedingly rich appearance and illuminating the whole of the settlement.

We have as yet heard no estimate of the loss which must be very considerable.

The debris were still burning this morning, and the former occupants of the houses were making search after their cash and valuables, whilst numerous beggars and poor people, were trying to reap a harvest from odds and ends picked out of the ruins.

During the continuance of the fire very little noise could be heard beyond the crackling of the burning framework of the houses, and the occasional fall of roofs and walls as all their support was destroyed.

It was something novel to notice the almost total absence of the din of voices inseparable from any event in which Chinese are interested, and this is attributable to the presence of a few of the military and the guards at the barriers allowing no Chinese to pass. The *Cheveux de frises* were carried out, but were laid aside, not at all required.

So the best half of the Maloo is burnt to ashes, and not a foreigner in Shanghai cares to conceal his satisfaction at the event. That Alsatia, which has so long been the bugbear of us all, which has defied all authority, Consular, and Municipal, wherein have harboured all the scum of the city and settlement is gone at last, and it remains to say whether avarice will get the better of prudence and the land-owners allow their property to be covered with houses wherein all the loot stolen by servants in the Hongs finds a ready market; where refugees from Chinese authority can live under the benevolent sway of an English Consul, and laugh their pursuers to scorn, and where foreign police have as much power to arrest criminals as they have to stop the flow of the Huang-poo. And yet it was a melancholy sight to see house after house falling a prey, with all the rich contents, to the devouring element. It was melancholy to see the Chinamen making foolish efforts to save their own houses when it was impossible, and carefully avoid any combined action for the general good. As for water, the inhabitants could only be induced to give a drop when their doors were beaten in, and police and soldiers took possession of the cisterns. Although there was ample time, the Chinese with an apathy peculiar to themselves, refused to remove their goods, if any distance from the fire. We don't know what the Chinese regard as valuables, but one was compelled to think them demented on seeing that sign-boards, huge earthen jars, and cumbrous articles of furniture were first taken away, and were in many instances the only things saved. Some curious individual instances of courage and collectiveness were to be seen, especially in a certain Canton girl, who actually seized all the Europeans she could lay her hands on, and made them carry away her boxes to a place of safety.

However desirable a thing the destruction of the Maloo may have been in many social points of view, we are sorry to have to record the fact of most disgraceful looting having been perpetrated by many Europeans, and drunkenness and disorder being the reigning feature among those whose sole duty it was to prevent anything like the disgraceful scenes which occurred at this fire. The value or importance of the things stolen, for no other word can be found for it, can only be sufficiently testified by many a poor houseless wretch, whose last impressions will be anything but flattering to the integrity of a certain class of foreigners.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

Arrived.—From Shanghai at London, July 18th, *Sir W. F. Williams*, and *Moori*.

Departed.—For Shanghai from Liverpool, July 8th, *Greyhound*; from London, 13th, *Kent*; from Liverpool, 18th, *Aalstar*.

Loading.—For Shanghai at London, *Japan*, *George Washington*, and *Harkaway*. At Liverpool, *George West*.

Passed Anjer.—For Shanghai, Aug. 10th, *Screamer*; 19th, *Queen of the Seas*, from Liverpool, Aug. 1st, *Palma*; 19th, *Main*, from Cardiff. Aug. 21st, *Horatio*, from New York.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING LIST.

Aug. ARRIVED.
14—Excelsior, (Br. bq.), Robson, *Put back.*
..—Berenice, (H. M. I. N. str.) Robinson, Talien Wan.
..—Schiller, (Dt. bq.), Saltzkorn, Hongkong.
23—Charlotte Ann, (Br. bq.), Good, Shanghai.
28—Hurricane, (Br. sh.), Looke, Talien Wan.
29—Prince of Wales, (Br. sh.), ——, Peiho.
30—Sebastopol, (Br. sh.), Lowther, do.
31—Fanny Forsyth, (Br. sh.), ——, do.
..—Natolia, (Br. sh.), Guive, do.
Sept.
4—Hurricane, (Br. str.), ——, do.
5—Sea Witch, (Br. bq.), Corbett, Shanghai.

Aug. DEPARTED.
17—Sydney, (H. M. I. N. str.), Lt. Robinson, Kanagawa.
17—Dakotah, (Am. sh.), —— Talien Wan.
19—Norden, (Swe. sh.) Windenfro, do.
20—Alice Thorndike, (Am. sh.), Thorndike, Talien Wan.
..—Voevnda, (H. I. R. M. str.) ——,
21—Excelsior, (Br. bq.), Robson, London.
23—Berenice, (H. M. I. N. str.), Robinson, Kanagawa.
..—Eliza Mary, (Br. sch.), Fine, Shanghai.
24—Lincelles, (Br. sh.), Tidmarsh, Peiho,
31—Schiller, (Dt. bq.), Saltzkorn, Shanghai.
Sept.
1—Game Cock, (Am. sh.), Payne, Peiho.
8—Charlotte Ann (Br. bq.), Good, Shanghai,

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

William Eggerts, (Dt. bg.), Podsadnik, (H. I. R. M. str.), Maryland, (Am. bq.), Hurricane, (Br. sh.), Prince of Wales, (Br. sh.), Sebastopol, (Br. sh.), Fanny Forsyth, (Br. sh.), Natolia, (Br. sh.), Hurricane, (Br. str.), Sea Witch, (Br. bq.)

KANAGAWA SHIPPING LIST.

Aug. ARRIVED.
30—Berenice, (H.M.I.N.), ——, Nagasaki.
30—Henry Ellis, (Br. sh.), Baillie, Hongkong.
31—Lady Elizabeth, (Br. bq.), ——, do.
Sept.
2—Monrka, (Am. bq.), McCaslin, Shanghai.
2—Nankin, (Am. sch.), ——, Hongkong.
2—Patrician, (Br. trans.), Pain, Pehtang.
4—Zouave, (Br. tran.), Malcolm, do.

Aug. DEPARTED.
28—Wanderer, (Am. sch.), West, Shanghai.
29—Groningen, (Du. Corv.), ——, Nagasaki.
30—Forest Engle, (Am. sh.), McLellan, Peiho.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Nassau, (Dt. bq.), H. Lidnina, (Dt. bq.), Neville, (Br. sh.), Seaman's Bride, (Br. sh.), Berenice, (H. M. I. N.), Henry Ellis, (Br. sh.), Lady Elizabeth, (Dt. bq.), Nankin, (Am. sch.,) Patrician, (Br. sh.), Zouave, (Br. tran.)

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

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Sept 14	Powerful	B. str.	933	Richards	Peiho	Sept 7	Ballast	Chartered by H M Govt
.. 14	Ivera	B. bark	388	Robinet	do	.. 7	Peas	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 14	Sabrina	B. brig	236	Pike	Amoy	.. 5	Ballast	Turner and Co
.. 14	Celerité	Sia. bk	466	Ingram	Hongkong	Aug 25	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 14	Pómone	Fr.ship			Toulon	Mar 15		Order
.. 14	Loire [H I M	str.		de Jouslard	Gulf of Pechell	Sept —		
.. 15	Boyarin [H I R M	corv		Maydell	Peiho	.. 8		Chartered by H M Govt
.. 16	Scotland	B. str.	759	Bell	Gulf of Pechell	.. —		
.. 16	Garonne [H I M	str.		E. Protet	do	.. —		
.. 16	Charlotte Ann	B. bark	435	Good	Nagasaki	.. —	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 16	Jumna	A. ship	782	Tucker	Liverpool	Mar 6	Coals	Russell and Co
.. 16	Premier	A. ship	1199	McGilvery	do	Apr 26	do	Frazar and Co
.. 17	Aden	B. str.	507	Bernard	Hongkong*	Sept 11	Op., &c.	W. R. Dalziel, P.&O.Agt
.. 18	Kestrel (73) [H M	g.-boat		H Huxham	Chusan	.. —		
.. 18	Pioneer [H M	sc-st-sl		Reilly	Gulf of Pechell	.. —		
.. 18	Pruth	B. bark	363	Hutton	Hakodadi	.. —	Sundries	Lindsay and Co
.. 19	Alert	A. schr	150	Brooks	do	.. 11	do	Russell and Co
.. 19	Fathe Shah Alum	B. ship			*Put back*	.. —		Order
.. 19	Lord Clarendon	B. brig	273	Cameron	Amoy	.. —	Sundries	Birley, Worthington & Co
.. 19	Neville	B. ship	715	Kier	Kanagawa	.. —	do	W. R. Adamson & Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Sept 14	Ida	Rus.bk	415	Nykopp	Moulmain	Ballast	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent
.. 15	Neva	B. schr	133	Waller	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 16	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	H'kong e.Ning.	Silk & Sun	Dent and Co
.. 16	Garland	A. schr	113	Luders	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Frazar and Co
.. 16	Tinos	A. bk.	527	Bennett	Japan	Ballast	Lindsay and Co
.. 18	England	B. str.	746	Dundas	K'gawa e.N'saki	Sun., &c.	Lindsay and Co
.. 18	Wagoola	B. ship	549	Perrett	Fuchau	Re-expts.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 19	Nimrod [H M	disp. bt		R J Wynniatt	Gulf of Pechell		
.. 19	Palembang	B. bark	549	Morrison	Swatow	Sundries	Captain
.. 19	Keepsake	B. bark	330	Venns	Kanagawa	Re-expts.	Dent and Co
.. 19	Gustav & Ernst	Ha. bg	172	Hansen	Whampoa	Sun., &c.	Harkort and Co
.. 19	Henriette Louise	Du. sch	192	Dircks	Chefoo	Stores	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 21	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Cloete	Hongkong*	Silk & Sun	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent
.. 21	Lanrick	B. brig	283	Thomson	Kanagawa	Re-expts.	Jardine, Matheson and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch
Aden	Sept 17	B. str.	507	Bernard	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong*	5th prox
Alert	Sept 19	A. schr	150	Brooks	Russell and Co		
Archimedes	Sept 12	Sl. schr	192	Kenbrgen	Captain		
Assyrian	July 20	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Imdt.
Athletæ (31)	Sept 3	B. ship	975	Potter	Chartered by H M Government		
Auguste & Meline	July 29	Bre. bk	304	Harten	Siemssen and Co	Fuchau	
Avik	Aug 18	Swe.bk	440	Ahlborg	Wm. Pustau and Co	H'kong & W'poa	22d inst.
Beemah	Aug 18	B. ship	887	Pickernell	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	21st prox
Burgermeister Duckwitz	Aug 1	Bre. bk	327	Miesegades	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Repairing*	
Cambalu	Aug 5	B. ship	499	Frazer	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co	Fuchau	25th inst
Cathrina	Sept 2	Ha. bk	246	Hansen	Siemssen and Co.	Hongkong	
Celerité	Sept 14	Sia. bk	460	Ingram	A. R. Tilby		
Charlotte Ann	Sept 16	B. bark	435	Good	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Deux Jumeaux	Aug 29	Fr. sh.	535	Bernard	Vaucher, Frères		
Earl of Chester	July 10	B. bark	517	Nancollis	Gilman and Co	Swatow	
Elizabeth	Aug 19	B. ship	442	Samson	A. R. Tilby		
Elizabeth	July 18	Fr. bk	443	Janus	Vaucher, Frères		
Emogen	Aug 3	B. brig	195	Buxey	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Repairing*	
Eva	Aug 27	B. ship	312	Scott	Dent and Co		
Fathe Shah Alum	Sept 19	B. ship			Order		
Franco	Sept 6	Sar. bk	484	Oneto	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Hongkong	Early
Friendship	July 31	Sia. bk	450	Starr	A. R. Tilby		
Gabalva	Aug 19	B. bark	419	Gillespie	Dent and Co		
Gange	Sept 2	Fr. sh.	520	Gondinet	Order		
G. B. Carr	June 25	Swe. sh	622	Kollinius	Lindsay and Co	Hongkong	Imdt.
Giovannina	Sept 10	Sar. bg	240	Oppisso	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Hongkong	cld 20th
Glencoe	Sept 2	B. ship	746	Hutton	Dent and Co		
Granada	Aug 10	A. schr	331	Taylor	Howard and Co	Ningpo	Imdt.
Greifswald	July 13	Pru. bk	452		Siemssen and Co		
Haze	Aug 19	A. bark	795	Holmes	Olyphant and Co	Hongkong	
Horizon	Aug 8	A. ship	1660	Reed	Russell and Co		
Hydroosee	Aug 25	B. ship	595	Smith	Dent and Co		
Ivera	Sept 14	B. bark	388	Robinet	Augustine Heard and Co	Kanagawa	Imdt.
Jacobus Martinus	Aug 23	Du. bk	334	Meppelder	Dinier, Brothers and Co	Amoy	24th inst
Jumna	Sept 16	A. ship	782	Tucker	Russell and Co		
Kate Carnie	Aug 17	B. ship	549	Maclean	Gilman and Co	London	24th prox
Kimbongsem	Sept 10	Sia. bk	300	Christian	A. R. Tilby		
Koh-i-noor	Aug 4	B. bark	303	Summerson	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Lady F. Hastings	Aug 7	B. bark	659	German	Wm. Hargreaves		
Livingston	Sept 3	B. ship	535	Prynn	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	1st prox
Lochlomond	Aug 2	B. ship	533	Morrison	Turner and Co.		
Lord Clarendon	Sept 19	B. brig	273	Cameron	Birley, Worthington and Co		
Lucky Star	Aug 24	Sia. bk	400	Klappoth	A. R. Tilby		
Marmora	Aug 16	B. bark	363	Lyall	Russell and Co		
Matilda	Aug 27	A. ship	689	Lee	Russell and Co	Hongkong	cld 17th
McLeod	June 12	B. ship	1366	Balmanno	H I M Government		
Mountain Wave	Aug 5	A. ship	633	Hardy	Augustine Heard and Co	Swatow	cld 15th
Nabob	June 25	B. ship	840	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves	Swatow	cld 21 ult
Neville	Sept 19	B. ship	715	Kier	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Nimrod		B. bark	284				
Ocean Gem	Aug 18	B. bark	325	Cubbins	Geo. Barnet and Co	Kanagawa	21st inst
Ocean Mail	Aug 3	B. ship	630	Adam	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Ocean Queen	Sept 3	Sia. sh	600	Ayers	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Palmerston	July 22	B. bark	397	Peters	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Phantom	Aug 5	A. ship	1174	Sargent	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Pleiades	Aug 12	A. ship	1172	Winslow	Frazar and Co		
Podesta	Aug 18	Ha. bk	346	Angelbeck	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	cld 19th
Pómone	Sept 14	Fr.ship			Order		
Powerful	Sept 14	B. str.	633	Richards	Chartered by H M Govt		
Premier	Sept 16	A. ship	1199	McGilvery	Frazar and Co		
Princess Charlotte	Sept 12	Du. bg.	266	Hille	Russell and Co		
Prince Regent	Sept 10	B. bark	582	Sack	A. R. Tilby		
Pruth	Sept 18	B. bark	363	Hutton	Lindsay and Co		
Queen of May	Aug 27	B. ship	314	Frazar	Dow and Co	Nagasaki	20th inst
Reinhardt	Aug 5	Bre. sh	637	Timmermann	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Early
Revere	Aug 8	A. ship	735	Recko	Frazar and Co		
Rhein	Aug 31	Ha. bk	360	Boster	Fletcher and Co	Swatow	Early
Riccardo Schmidt	Aug 24	Ital. sh	680	Cassanova	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Richard Busteed	May 5	A. ship	661	Stephenson	Augustine Heard and Co	Manila	Imdt.
Rosa Drouhet	Aug 12	Fr. sh.	475	Morin	Meynard, Cousin & Cie		
Sabrina	Sept 14	B. brig	236	Pike	Turner and Co.		
San Francisco	Aug 10	Ha. bk	404	Störtebecker	Siemssen and Co	H'kong & W'poa	Imdt.
Schiller	Sept 6	Du. bg	250	Saltzkorn	Siemssen and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Sea Forth	Aug 21	Sia. bk	300	Cameron	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Senator	July 13	N.-O. bk	280	Slocombe	Lindsay and Co		
Shooting Star	Aug 31	Sia. sh	800	Silva	A. R. Tilby		
Siwa	Sept 9	Ha bk	246	Brorsen	Siemssen and Co.	H'kong & W'poa	
Stad Enschede	July 31	Du. sh	529	Hegt	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	Swatow	Early
Standard	Aug 18	B. bark	375	Walshan	Lindsay and Co		
St. Louis	July 1	A. str.	700	Hutchison	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Swordfish	Sept 7	A. ship	1035	Crandall	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Ta Yung	July 9	B. str.	124	Pilleul	Shaw, Brothers and Co	*Tug*	
Theodore & Julie	Aug 27	Da. bg	174	Lorenzen	Siemssen and Co.		
Thor	Aug 18	Da. bg	209	Jepson	Geo. Barnet and Co	Hongkong	21st inst
Torrent	Aug 8	A. ship	641	Gove	Augustine Heard and Co		
Tropic	Aug 20	B. ship	472	Steward	A. R. Tilby	Hongkong	Imdt.
Troy	July 31	A. ship	663	Eagleston	Russell and Co		
Victor Emmanuel	Aug 29	Nor. sh	450	Pharo	Oppert and Co.		
Ville de Dieppe	Aug 29	Fr. sh.	940	Rousseau	Vaucher, Frères		
Wanderer	Sept 12	A. schr	172	West	Augustine Heard and Co		
Wandering Jew	Aug 24	A. ship	1139	Stackpole	Frazar and Co		
White Falcon	Aug 7	A. ship	1372	Drummond	Russell and Co		
Wihdeck	Aug 19	Ru. sch	260	Von Rittern	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Wodan	Sept 8	Da. sh	235	Matthiessen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	Early
Wynaud	Aug 17	B. ship	521	Reid	Fletcher and Co	London	Early
York (72)	Aug 31	B. ship	939	Redpath	Chartered by H M Government		*
Zingari	July 21	B. str.	167	Byrne	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Ningpo	

[97 *Merchant Vessels.*] * At day-light with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Centaur	H M st-sloop ..	6	..	..	Elphinstone D'O D'A Aplin	540
Kestrel (73)	H M gun-boat ..	..	..	..	Lieut H Huxham	40
Octavia (15)	H M transport ..	..	..	..	W. J. Dale	..
Pioneer	H M sc-st-sloop	6	..	..	H. A. Reilly	350
Scotland (Br. str.)	chd. by H M govt	..	759	..	Kendall	..
Forte	H I M frigate ..	..	..	..	Butel	..
Garonne	H I M st-frigate	..	..	..	E Protet Flag-ship of Rear-Adml Protet	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Loire	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Jouslard	..
Saigon	H I M st-aviso ..	..	..	..	Lieut de Vautré	..
Hartford	U S steam-sloop	16	..	..	Flag Officer C K Stribling. Capt C Lowndes	..
Saginaw	U S steamer	3	456	45	James F Schenck	105
Don Joao I.	H M F M corvette	12	..	180	Capt. Marques	..
Boyarin	H I R M corvette	..	..	..	Maydell	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*IN HARBOUR.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Empress, 8th Oct.; James Paton, 1st May.; Excelsior, 14th do.; Solent, 22d do.; Florence, 23d do.; James Lemon, 15th June; Juanpore, 19th do.; Sea Park, 21st do.; and Kent, 13th July.

Liverpool—Polynesia, 7th May; Queen of the Seas, 9th do.; Franziska, (put back), Weymouth, and Sillery, 11th do.; Hesperus, 31st do.; Aerolite, 1st June; Tung Yu, 2d departure, 6th do.; Spiridion, 9th do.; Connecticut, 15th do.; Queen of England, 21st do.; Vision, 22d do.; America, 3d July; Spray of the Ocean, 5th do.; Greyhound, 8th do.; and Aalotar, 18th do.

Cardiff—Magnolia, 22d Apr.; Africa, and Palma, 25th do.; John W. White, 27th do.; Main, 1st May.; Gharra, 22d do.; Merse, 31st do.; and Theodore Dill, 21st June.

Plymouth—Bucephalus, 8th June. *Queenstown*—Dora, 7th July.

Shields—Britannia, 28th July; Resina, 27th Dec.; and Cleveland.

Swansea—Sir Isaac Newton, 21st June.

New York—Western Continent, 7th June; and Snow Squall, 14th do.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	21	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	28	26	29	—	5 & 31
	Bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	15	15	22	22
1860	Monthly	..	3	2 & 31	29	..	27	28	25	..	..	..	..
	Bi-monthly	20	15	17	17	14	..	11 & 12	17	12 & 17	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK [illegible]
1844-45,	....	....	3,800,627	6,433
1845-46,	....	....	12,459,988	15,192
1846-47,	....	....	12,494,140	15,972
1847-48,	....	....	15,711,142	21,176
1848-49,	....	....	18,303,074	18,134
1849-50,	....	....	22,363,370	15,237
1850-51,	....	....	36,722,540	17,243
1851-52,	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
1852-53,	....	....	69,431,000	28,076
1853-54,	....	....	50,343,847	58,319
1854-55,	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56,	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57,	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58,	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
1858-59,	....	....	39,135,939	85,970
1859-60,	25,683,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.

Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48,	....	....	11,372,141	19,117
1848-49,	....	....	12,310,363	15,915
1849-50,	....	....	13,867,497	13,162
1850-51,	....	....	21,687,816	15,325
1851-52,	....	....	31,225,000	20,333
1852-53,	....	....	38,664,100	24,803
1853-54,	....	....	29,856,188	55,185
1854-55,	30,580,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965
1855-56,	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275
1856-57,	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523
1857-58,	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	67,301
1858-59,	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	83,330
1859-60,	23,098,813	8,522,391	31,621,204	66,320

TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48,	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
1848-49,	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50,	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51,	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52,	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53,	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54,	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55,	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	......
1855-56,	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57,	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
1858-59,	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500
1859-60,	659,401	17,639,987	18,299,388	1,554

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1859, *to 30th June*, 1860.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. lbs.	GREEN TEA lbs.	TEA. Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*,	23,098,813	8,522,391	31,621,204	19,084
UNITED STATES,	659,401	17,639,987	18,299,388	1,554
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,	534,006	380,805	914,811	....
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	48,533	386,330	434,863	....
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,	1,105,398	66,964	1,172,362	47,099
COASTWISE,	217,275	803,628	1,020,903	
MANILA,	240	....	240	137
Total	25,683,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from 1st July*, 1860, *to dates*,

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw* *China*	*Raw* *Japan*	*Thrown*	TOTAL bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cocoons*
July 1	Pekin, str.,	750	Hongkong	1,319	......	......	1,319	......	......	......
.. 17	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	2,309	29	......	2,338	......	......	......
.. 18	Jubilee,	764	London	32	......	5	37	17	25	357
Aug 2	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,864	168	8	2,040	......	......	1
.. 18	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	2,295	204	3	2,502	......	......	......
.. 24	Challenger,	698	London	3,710	14	7	3,731	......	4	......
Sept 5	Emeu, str.,	907	Hongkong	3,791	746	21	4,558	......	......	......
.. 9	Ballarat,	712	London	2,820	368	..	3,188	......	......	19
.. 12	Lucknow,	402	do.	1,429	215	34	1,678	5	......	16
.. 21	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	......	......	......	2,410	......	......	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)*—*from 1st July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
July 18	*Jubilee*,	764	London,	314,281	110,356	59,107	....	6,907	490,651	34,807	7,088	....	....	2,375	44,701	130,315	219,286	709,937
Augt 24	*Challenger*,	698	London,	....	....	....	....	....	55,619	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	301,607	357,226
Sept 9	*Ballarat*,	712	London,	277,696	101,565	16,487	....	8,933	404,681	20,415	2,393	....	2,028	1,200	48,169	....	75,205	479,886
... 12	*Lucknow*,	402	London,	78,640	46,749	....	....	400	125,798	37,752	9,177	....	4,149	3,793	12,067	....	66,938	192,736

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